

Friday Morning, October 19, 1849.

In our letter from Philadelphia, published in the last Journal, we stated that the independent ticket, at the late election in that City, was headed by Joel Jones, democrat, as candidate for Mayor. Judge Jones has been elected, and we forewarn that he would be, beating the Rough and Ready candidate by 64 votes. The Fayetteville Observer thinks we are mistaken in saying that Judge Jones is a democrat. We think not. Our information was derived from reliable sources, both whig and democratic, and we cannot doubt its accuracy. In fact the assertion was made publicly, by whig orators in endeavoring to rally their forces in opposition to him. There are in Philadelphia two gentlemen who go by the name of Judge Jones. Joel Jones, a democrat, and Mayor elect, and Anson V. Jones, we believe, a whig, which circumstance has led to many mistakes, even in this city.

The Observer must be aware of the influence of money on the floating population of a large city, and we repeat our assertion, that many times has the election been carried by corruption in Philadelphia. Every man who holds office under the City government down to watch men and common laborers, was expected to be an active partizan, and no one could obtain office without being so. The last meeting of the City Council, immediately before the late election, appropriated \$40,000 for tearing up the streets in the very middle of the business season. No real democrat could be seduced, but many men with no fixed principles, many with no principles at all, could easily be influenced by the prospect of employment, or the hope of reward. It is easy to see how a corporation, having an immense revenue and patronage, and no conscience, can exert, and indeed command, an influence, without the reproach of such influence or interference extending beyond the borders of its own party.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—According to advertisement of Gov. Manly, we learn that the amount in the Treasury for the Fall distribution to the counties in this section of the State, for Common School purposes, is as follows:

Brunswick County,	\$331
Bladen "	499
Columbus "	263
Cumberland "	984
Duplin "	698
Edgecombe "	955
Greene "	406
Halifax "	983
Jones "	286
Lenoir "	460
New Hanover "	807
Nash "	567
Onslow "	482
Robeson "	691
Sampson "	771
Wayne "	706

which sums will be paid on the proper application at the Treasury department.

Amongst the counties which have had pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, prior to the year 1849, we notice that the sums owing to the Literary Fund of the State, by the counties in this section, is stated as follows:

Nash,	\$75
Johnson,	600
New Hanover,	150

and the Justices of the County Courts are reminded that provision should be made at the next assessment of county taxes for the payment of these sums. Such counties may send pupils to the Deaf and Dumb Institute during the year, are required by law to levy and collect a tax of \$75 for the support and education of each scholar that may be sent to the Institution from the respective counties.

§3-We would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to the communication of "A Citizen" below, on a subject which we believe every good citizen of Wilmington will consider of paramount importance to this community. We know that the writer throws out his suggestions as to the proper course to be pursued in the matter, with the purest of motives, desiring always to provide the best means for the safety of our property. We doubt not his suggestions will meet with the approbation of a large majority of our citizens:

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR—We, who are slaveholders, cannot longer remain blind to the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of those worthy functionaries who are entrusted with the execution of the laws, in order to protect and make available our slave property. It is almost an every day occurrence for our negro slaves to take passage and go North; and what is the remedy for the evil? It is my opinion that the remedy is plain and palatable. We must change the character of Stewards. We must have white men in the place of negroes engaged in that business, who shall be under obligations to inspect the stowage of vessels. As this vocation is highly profitable, I know that there will be much opposition to the adoption of this step, but the interests of the whole community calls much more loudly for protection than that of individuals, and when they conflict the latter must succumb to the former. A word to the wise.

A CITIZEN.

TURPENTINE.—Dealers in Turpentine have at last come to the conclusion, that it is best for all concerned, that this article shall be sold according to law; that is—280 lbs. to the barrel. We learn that hereafter the price will be regulated according to the above weight.

FROST.—There was a slight frost in Holly Shelter district, New Hanover county, on Thursday and Friday nights last, since which time the weather has been very pleasant.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of November next.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.—As a matter of curiosity, we will publish in our next, the letter of Mr. Rives, while Minister to France, on the subject of the French indemnity. Its language is a great deal stronger than any used by M. Poussin, in the letter which procured his dismissal, and yet, Mr. Clayton, who is so punctilious in one case, sent Mr. Rives back as Minister to France, against the known wishes of the French Government.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—From the "Alta California" newspaper, we learn that, for the month ending 29th August, 3,906 male and 81 female emigrants arrived at San Francisco. Of which number, 3,342 males and 42 females were Americans.

§3-In reply to the remarks of one of our town contemporaries, concerning the removal of Mr. Sullivan, we have only to say that, although Mr. Sullivan never received a written discharge from the Collector of this port, still we know the facts as stated by us last week to be perfectly correct. Mr. Sullivan was discharged from the office of Inspector of the Revenue. The discourtesy of which we complained, was the precipitate removal of Mr. Sullivan, while engaged in discharging a cargo, by which much confusion must necessarily occur; at the same time, that it seemed like an exhibition of indecent haste, which, we think, might have well been dispensed with, even in the operation of the guillotine. What added to the apparent impropriety of the affair, is the fact that the gentleman who was put on board to finish the measuring of the cargo was a brother-in-law of the Collector, and a minor, and also an Inspector, so that the allegation that Mr. Sullivan was prevented from discharging the cargo on account of being an Inspector, must be without foundation.

Our contemporary tries to make light of the fact of Mr. Brown's being a minor. Of that gentleman we know but little, and nothing to his prejudice, but we believe that there are certain duties connected with his office which a minor is not legally qualified to discharge, and we can see no reason why Mr. Galloway should be precluded from calling public attention to the matter.

The attempt to create the impression that we are, or have been, influenced by unfriendly feelings to Col. Rankin, is simply gratuitous and unfounded. One of the editors of this paper, who was absent last week, has never enjoyed the pleasure of Col. Rankin's acquaintance, and consequently could have no feelings in the matter; the other has always been on the most friendly terms with that gentleman. We believe that we have the fullest right to criticize Col. Rankin's public acts, the odium of which, in nine cases out of ten, attaches properly to the authorities at Washington City.

We are not aware that minors were appointed under the Collectorship of Mr. Jones, if so, we feel confident that it must have been through inadvertency or in ignorance of the fact; at any rate the democratic party cannot be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Jones, he being, in fact, a whig appointee, having been placed in office by John Tyler.

In conclusion we may add, that we do not "pretend," but we feel certain that we will elect our President at the next term; and we will also say, that when we do so, it will be under no false issues, but every one will know just what to expect.

§3-The Chronicle of last Wednesday makes a quotation from the last Journal as follows: "Our Minister to Madrid, Mr. Barringer, has been instructed, it is reported, by his government, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba."

The Chronicle puts the following questions to the Journal:

"Is the Journal in favor of it? [the acquisition of Cuba,] and that the acquisition should be made during President Taylor's administration? Please give us an answer."

We can answer the Chronicle emphatically—we are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, if that acquisition can be accomplished by fair and honorable means; and we will go further, and state distinctly, that should a war ensue from the acquisition of that island, after having been made upon fair terms, although the deed shall be accomplished by "General Taylor's administration," that the Journal, if the present proprietors should be so fortunate as to be its conductors at that time, will not imitate the example of the Chronicle in regard to the Mexican war, in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," but the Journal will be found battling in defence of its country.

The Chronicle states, with emphasis, and we desire our readers to mark its language, that it has "not the slightest hesitation in saying, that we (the Chronicle) are opposed, out and out, as things now stand, to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, in any way, either by conquest, purchase, or transfer without a consideration."

A SHIP CANAL ACROSS NICARAGUA.—The President of Nicaragua has issued his proclamation announcing that Mr. David L. White had presented to the supreme government ample powers, on behalf of various persons in the United States, to contract for the opening of a grand Ship Canal. He also says that commissioners have been appointed, with full power to conclude an arrangement with Mr. White upon the subject.

A letter to the New York Tribune, dated Leon de Nicaragua, September 14th, says that the grant to the company is for ninety-seven years, with a further extension for twenty years, and secures the right to make a ship canal, railway, or other communication, as may be deemed most expedient. The company will no doubt immediately commence improving the present means of transport, which are, by a short land carriage to the lake of Nicaragua, thence by the lake and the river San Juan to the Pacific. This will, no doubt, be a formidable rival to the Panama route.

A highly favorable treaty has been concluded with the Nicaraguan government by our Minister there, Mr. Squires, embracing some important provisions in regard to the proposed canal.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) correspondent of the Washington Union says:

Of the fifteen or twenty federal offices in this State, one is still in the hands of the democrats. Of course, Gen. Taylor has not violated the promise which he authorized Mr. Crittenden to make for him when he said "he would be the last man to deny the democrats a fair share of the offices." One of fifteen or twenty is a fair share, is it not?

An English Journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in the direct line.

This is a mistake. There is, we learn, now residing in this town, a most highly respectable family, who are descended immediately from Oliver Cromwell, "the Protector."

MR. CALHOUN'S RESIGNATION.—We are pleased to notice that the report of Mr. Calhoun's intended resignation is authoritatively contradicted by the South Carolina papers. At no former period was his presence in the Senate more imperatively demanded by the interests of the South, and at no former period would his loss have been more severely felt.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, as we predicted it would, has gone for the democrats by a very large majority. We were in Philadelphia on the day of election, and a more disorganized set of folks than our opponents, could not be conceived. One crowd was asking what "Rough and Ready" meant—what principles were attached to the name. Another hinted that the whole Cabinet was a hard, or soft set. Some thought Gen. Taylor had made too many removals; others thought he had made too few. The "Native" portion of the party is split up and divided against the "Old Federal" portion. To attempt to account for the division would be useless and unnecessary—the real mystery would have been, had the motley Taylor party stuck together, having no earthly bond of union but the expectation of offices, and "what are they among so many." The whig party, as understood in '44, cannot be said to exist in either N. York or Pennsylvania. Speaking of New York, we may venture to assert now, from what we were able to see and hear, that the route of the federal party, at the approaching election in that State, will be more complete even than that in Pennsylvania. Verily, the federal party seem to have the prospect of rather a dull anniversary for their triumph of last year. It is a significant fact, that the counties in Pennsylvania, honored by a visit from Gen. Taylor during his grand tour this fall, have been the very ones where the greatest democratic victories have been achieved. We have not yet the full returns, but enough is known to show that the democratic Canal Commissioner is elected by some 15,000 majority—that the democrats have secured the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, and a small majority in the Senate; in fact that Pennsylvania has turned from the evil of her ways, and is the same good old democratic State she always was. So we go.

§3-The City and County of Philadelphia was carried by the democrats at the election on the 10th inst. A democratic Sheriff was elected for the first time, we believe, in twenty years. Most of the officers in the "row" are also democrats.

FLORIDA ELECTIONS.—A number of elections were held in this State on the 1st inst., for members of the Legislature, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sunry whig members, who had been appointed to office by the present administration, and also to fill vacancies occasioned by deaths and other causes. So far as the result is known, the democrats have been generally successful. In Leon county, A. E. Maxwell, democrat, and one of the Editors of the Tallahassee Floridian & Journal, has been elected Senator from that county by 36 majority, over N. L. Thompson, his federal opponent. Last fall, Gen'l Taylor carried Leon county by 162 majority. In St. John's, (St. Augustine,) the entire democratic ticket is elected by 62 majority. It is stated by one of the papers, that "Taylor made nearly a clean sweep of the offices, and the people have made a clean sweep of the Taylorites."

It is also stated that Col. John Milton—one of the Cass democratic electors last fall, and who is the democratic candidate for major general of the 1st division—has received large majorities in Jefferson and Gadsden counties. The latter county was Taylor in 1848. Col. M. is certainly elected over Gen. L. A. Thompson, who was supported by the whigs.

In Duval county, the whig vote was 121 behind that of Gen. Taylor last fall. Colonel Jesse Carter, the democratic candidate for major general in East Florida, is certainly elected by a large majority; and also Col. Francis L. Daney, the democratic candidate for brigadier general. The News says:

We also learn that Col. Robert Brown, in Columbia county, and Mr. Horace Vaughan, in Nassau, have been elected to the State Senate, in opposition to the whig candidates. This is a great result, but only a shadow of what will come hereafter, when disaffected Taylorism shall find no foothold in Florida. What do Mr. Cabell and other whig functionaries and office-holders think of this?

BALTIMORE.—At an election in Baltimore, on the 10th inst., for one member to represent each Ward in the first branch of the City Council, resulted in the choice of two fedo only, and 18 democrats.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—We publish below a table showing the position of parties in the next Congress. We copy the table from the Washington Union, which paper says "it has been submitted to a gentleman in Washington who keeps the run of these things." We presume it is nearly or quite correct.—The Journal of Commerce, however, has a similar table, which gives the whigs a majority of one. If we gain one in Mississippi, and one in Louisiana, which is very probable, we shall have, according to the Union's table, a majority of five in the House. At any rate the House will be very nearly balanced; and we look for a long and boisterous session. We predict but little business will be accomplished. The Senate is composed of 60 members—32 democrats, 24 whigs, and 2 free-soilers. One vacancy in Alabama, and one in Illinois, which will be filled by democrats, and will make a democratic majority of 8 in that body:

THE GENERAL RESULT IN FIGURES.

	NEW CONGRESS.	OLD CONGRESS.	Free Soil.
	Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.	Whig. Dem.	
Arkansas,	2 1	2 1	
Alabama,	1 3	4 1	
Connecticut,	1 3	1 3	
Florida,	1 1	1 1	
Georgia,	4 4	4 4	
Illinois,	1 6	1 6	
Indiana,	1 8	1 4	
Iowa,	2 2	2 2	
Maine,	3 3	3 3	
Maryland,	3 3	3 3	
Massachusetts,	3 2	3 2	
Michigan,	2 1	2 1	
Minnesota,	3 1	3 1	
New York,	32 1	23 11	
New Jersey,	4 1	4 1	
New Hampshire,	1 2	1 2	
North Carolina,	8 3	8 3	
Ohio,	6 10	5 10	
Pennsylvania,	14 8	1 17	
Rhode Island,	2 7	2 7	
South Carolina,	4 7	4 7	
Tennessee,	4 7	4 7	
Texas,	1 13	1 6	
Vermont,	3 1	3 1	
Wisconsin,	1 1	1 1	
Total,	103 104	9 4 114 105	

ASPECT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

	Free Soil.	Whig.	Dem.
States.	Time.	Monday, Nov. 5	Monday, Nov. 5
Louisiana,	1	1	1
Mississippi,	1	1	1
Virginia,	1	1	1
Ohio,	1	1	1
Massachusetts,	1	1	1
Total to be elected	6	6	6
Elected, exclusive of free-soilers	103	104	105
Total	109	110	111
Democratic majority, without the free-soilers	6	6	6
Majority of whig over democratic free-soilers	6	6	6
Actual democratic majority	7	7	7

FLORIDA.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the gubernatorial Chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Mosely, Democrat, whose term has expired.

§3-The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2nd, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff (the old bill having expired yesterday,) all goods, wares, and merchandise are entitled to entry free of island duty."

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee assembled at Nashville on the 1st inst. In the Senate, John F. Henry (Fed.) was chosen President by 13 to 10, and in the House, London C. Haynes (Dem.) was chosen Speaker by 38 votes to 32 for Mr. Allen, (Fed.) On joint ballot, the Democrats have a majority. We are not sure, but we believe this is the first time for a number of years that the Democratic party have had a majority in the Legislature of Tennessee.

§3-The REPUBLIC, is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editors say that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by discountenancing irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usages in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscription measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

Such a paper as the "Republic" professes to be, is much needed in New York, and should receive an extensive circulation.

§3-Some of the federal press complain most bitterly of the democrats for keeping the public advised of the proscription policy of the dynasty at Washington; and they blame the democratic press for not stating the number of democrats that are retained in office. Now, it is a well known fact, that not a land officer from Maine to the Rio Grande, and with very few exceptions, any other officer, where the office is worth having, but what the democrats have been removed and the rankiest sort of unprincipled federalists been put in their places. Even in Washington City, every democratic clerk in the departments has been removed, with the exception of a small number, that it was found absolutely impossible to do without.

But such is federalism—they wish to keep the people in the dark. It won't do, gentlemen—your treachery to the honest, toiling yeomanry of the land has already been condemned by the masses of the people—your deceptions can never last but for a day. We hope you will hereafter take warning from the past, and when you again go into the national contest, you will come out like honest federalists of old, and tell the people what they may depend upon if you are successful. Your trickery, and falsehoods, and no-party candidate for President, will not answer to delude the people of this Republic a second time.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The night of the 9th and morning of the 10th inst., was signalized by one of those bloody riots for which Philadelphia has gained a disgraceful notoriety. The chief actors in it belonged to those organized bands of ruffians who, under the name of "Killers," "Rangers," &c., have of late years infested some of the suburbs of the city, but more especially the district of Moyamensing. Taking advantage of the absence of the police, who were attending at the polls, for the purpose of preserving order, it being election day, a number of disorderly persons commenced an attack on a rather respectable house, kept by a mulatto, at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's sts., to which they set fire, and it, with some other buildings, was destroyed. The fire companies promptly repaired to the spot, but were driven off by the rioters, and several of them wounded. Some thirteen or fourteen persons were injured, four being killed on the spot, or so severely wounded that they have since died; the rest will soon recover. During the affray, fire arms and knives were freely used. Next morning the military were upon the ground, and the rioters, of course, dispersed. Several arrests have been made, but it is questionable whether any convictions will ensue, as it is almost impossible to obtain evidence against this gang, who overawe the district they infest. The military were on guard until Monday night last, and no one allowed to pass through the disturbed district.

MR. EDITOR: At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Rechabite Hall, on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of re-organizing the Washington Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing three months, viz:

Joseph M. Tilly, President;
James Harvey Smith, Vice Presidents;
W. Howard,
N. E. Brickhouse, Treasurer;
Isaac Northrop, Secretary.

There is to be another meeting on next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place; when and where all who may feel an interest in the prosperity of the sacred principles of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend. This spacious and convenient Hall has been fitted up for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that our citizens, or at least those of them who may entertain friendly sentiments for this good cause, will demonstrate their sympathy for it by their presence at the future meetings of the association.

§3-We see it stated that Mr. Calhoun is about publishing a treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States.

It is also stated that Mr. Webster has marked out the plan of a History of Gen. Washington's administration.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, we have dates from Europe one week later,—to the 29th ult. from Liverpool.

England.—Decline of the Cholera.—The mortality from cholera has further declined. The deaths from all causes in the London districts, for the three weeks of September, ending 22d, 3,160, 3,842, and 1,981—thus showing the cholera deaths decreased from 2,026, and 1,682 to 839.

In the same period the deaths from cholera, which were at the beginning of the month 400 daily, fell on the 19th to 110, and declined on the 26th to 102; and on the 27th a further satisfactory decline appeared, showing the much greater diminution to 79 for all London; 331 for all England; and 57 for Scotland.—The cases of diarrhoea being 174.

This is the most satisfactory return that has appeared since the outbreak of the disorder. In Liverpool the disappearance of the disease has been equally signal.

Ireland.—John Mitchell has been released by government on account of ill health. He is not, however, to settle in any portion or colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Hungary.—It was confidently affirmed by some persons, at Vienna on the 22d September, that Comorn had surrendered to the Russians. Others, however, as confidently declare that the report is premature. No doubt, however, seems to be entertained but that that fortress would very shortly submit. The terms of surrender, offered by General Nugent, are said to be of the most generous character, and highly favorable to the garrison. On the 19th, Kosuth's notes, to the amount of 174,447 florins, were burnt in the great square of Presburg. On the same day a steamer arrived from Gonyo, opposite Comorn, with 500 sick, and a number of wounded. She returned with a cargo of Sappers and Miners. On her return, she was smartly peppered from the fortress, but no accident occurred. The garrison made a sally and took all the scaling ladders which had been brought to Gonyo for the purpose of taking the fortress by storm. A letter from Acs, states that the negotiations with the garrison of Comorn have been completely broken off, and the Imperialists were making preparations to storm the fortress. The siege was to commence in a few days. 80,000 men, and the best military equipments and materials were at the disposal of the commander of the siege, Marshal Gerard, writing before Antwerp, said it would take 20 days to take the fortress by assault, after a regular siege. Field Marshal Nugent, it is said, will require from 40 to 48 days to reduce Comorn to submission. A report has circulated in Vienna, that in consequence of the intervention of Radetzky, Comorn would capitulate on the same terms as Venice.

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has sent his aid-de-camp to insist on the peremptory surrender of the Hungarian and Polish refugees at Widen, by the Turkish Government, instantly, and says in his letter, that he will consider the escape of one of them as a *casus belli*.

Our latest advices from Constantinople are up to the 12th Sept., which state that the Sultan persists in his resolution not to surrender the refugees, and (this news is also confirmed by private letters) he is backed by the Foreign Minister, the Grand Vizier, the Siyasiar, and Mahomet Ali Pasha and Mahomet Pasha Ali, but the great majority of the Council was alarmed at the threatening tone of the Czar's note to the Turkish government, and no decision had consequently been made. There is reason to believe, says the London Times, that the Turkish government, urged on by the English and French Envoys, will reject the demand; and the Times also says: "It is supposed that the Emperor will put his threats of war into execution," should Turkey refuse to comply with the demands of Russia, "although the whole of the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, quite ready for service, and could defend the entrance of the Bosphorus, yet the Turkish army bears no proportion to the force the Emperor could march against the Turkish frontiers in a few days. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach the Golden Horn sooner than fifteen or seventeen days. A Russian fleet could be in Bosphorus in 24 hours. The greatest anxiety prevailed in Europe, among all classes, the greater majority opposed to war as destructive to commerce and industry. Guns, Guyon, Longworth and O'Donnell, British subjects, are among the refugees confined at Widen."

Vienna dates to 24th Sept. have been received. Cabinet councils, with respect to Hungarian affairs, still continued to be held, but nothing had been decided on. A horrible state of things exists in Transylvania. The hostility between the Romanian and Magyar races seems to have been more fiercely than ever.

The Hungarian correspondent of the Daily News writes, that on the first arrival of Gorgey in that country, he found the officers and men in a desponding state, and laboring under the conviction that the resistance against Russia and Austria combined, was hopeless—that Gorgey did all in his power to increase the demoralization. Had he obeyed orders, the war might have been protracted to an indefinite period—but he preferred any alternative, even to that of playing the traitor, to surrendering, or even dividing his authority with any other General. The Daily News' correspondent condemns Gorgey's whole conduct.

Gorgey arrived at Klagenfurth on the 11th September, together with his wife and daughter, and Major Andrássy, and his domestics. Gorgey has established himself in Kaiser-Kone, and goes about the streets quite at his pleasure. It is also reported that he has expressed a wish to buy an estate in the neighborhood of Klagenfurth.

The Refugees.—The Widen correspondent of the Daily News, writes under date of the 11th Sept., that Kosuth, Bem, Guyon, Nessleras, and Dembski, were at that place, in a state of positive destitution. Kosuth had only 500 ducats when he left Hungary, and had since spent the greater part in relieving the wants of his brother exiles. Another account states that Bem has died of his wounds, in Wallachia.

France.—We can see no item in the news from France relative to the dismissal of M. Poussin by Gen. Taylor. Mr. Rives, the American Minister, has arrived at Paris, to take the place of Mr. Rush, recalled some time since.

Italy.—Pope Pius IX has issued a manifesto to his subjects. He says: "We are occupied in establishing the basis of institutions calculated to secure to you, our well beloved subjects, suitable liberties, and at the same time to secure our independence, which we are obliged to preserve, in fact in the face of the universe. This measure has for its object to satisfy those who have merited our kindness and esteem, and to undo those unfortunate misguided men who had taken advantage of our concessions to overthrow social order."

Here follows a decree of six articles from the Pope, setting forth how the government is to be re-modelled and conducted, from which we make the following synopsis:

1st. A council of State is to be instituted at Rome, to advise all bills before receiving the sovereign sanction. Number of council to be determined by special law.

2. A State consulta to be instituted for the finances—to give its opinion on the budget of the State; examine into the expenses; advise on the establishment of new taxes, and on reduction of existing ones, on the mode of assessment, on the re-establishment of commerce. The members of the consulta to be chosen by the Pope, from a list to be furnished him.

3. The institution of the provisional council is confirmed.

4. The representations and the municipal administrations to enjoy the most extensive franchise, as regards the local interests of the commune. The election of a portion of the councillors to be based on property qualifications; another portion on the payment of certain taxes, to be determined by law.

5. Reforms and ameliorations to extend themselves to the judicial order, as well as the civil, criminal and administrative legislation.

6. Grants pardon to a certain class—Pardon of penalty to which they shall be liable for political offences to such of those who may come under the denomination of "misguided subjects," who took part in the late revolution. The members of the Provisional Government; the members of the Constituent Assembly, who have taken part in the deliberations of that assembly, the members of the triumvirate and of the government of the republic; the chiefs of the military corps—all those who, having already, on a former occasion, enjoyed the benefit of the amnesty granted by his Holiness, have forfeited their word of honor in joining in the late political movement; in fine, those who, in addition to political offences, have rendered themselves guilty of other crimes provided against by the laws now in force, are excluded from the benefit of this amnesty.

The manifesto of the Pope has created considerable excitement in France, and met with little favor—only two journals defending it—the *Constitutionnel* and *Assemblée Nationale*. The French army remain in Rome.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The late election in Ohio for members of the State Legislature, resulted in a democratic majority in both Houses. The grand question is in relation to the vote of Hamilton county. The county is largely democratic on general ticket, and the constitution expressly forbids the splitting of counties, so that all the members from that county, which includes the city of Cincinnati, are democrats. A law was passed some two years ago by a federal majority, to divide the county into different precincts, so as to secure the members from the city of Cincinnati, where a small federal majority exists. The democrats opposed this, and thus two sets of members were elected last year—the democrats by general, and their opponents by local ticket, which created the anomalous condition of affairs which existed last year. This was settled by admitting the democratic members. A similar difficulty, it is feared, will exist this year, which will be settled in the same manner.

For the Journal.

SIX RUNS, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C., October 15th, 1849.

MR. EDITOR—We have this day measured a Colewort, in the garden of Mr. Wright Gregory, which was 7 feet 1 1/2 inches high, and 4 feet 5 1/2 inches in diameter of leaves.—Can any person beat this